

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Klaas A. de Weerd, Attorney-at-Law, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Head Office of the Attorney-General of the Netherlands East Indies with the special task of collecting such documents as would be needed for the preparation of the Prosecution of suspected Japanese Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East at Tokyo and that as such I have received from the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service the cinematographical films (newsreels), now marked by myself I to VI, which were made by the Japanese during the Japanese occupation of Java and which were seized by the Allied Forces on entering Batavia (Java) and handed over by them to the Netherlands Indies Government Service.

Further I certify that I wrote down the descriptions of sequences as these appear in the attached script of said newsreels according to my best ability and knowledge from what I saw on these films.

Signed at Tokyo on this fourth day of December 1946.

Signed: K.A. de Weerd.

Description and text of six cinematographical films (newsreels), marked I to VI, which were made by the Japanese during the Japanese occupation of the East-Indies, and were seized by the Allied Forces on entering Batavia (Java) in September 1945.

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Sequence 1. July 1942.

Police Officers Training School in Sukabumi (West-Java) which has been taken over by the Japanese; newly graduated Indonesian police officers (fitted out with the Japanese flag as a cap badge) parade in Japanese goose-step under Japanese instructors before the Kido Butyoo (the local Japanese garrison Commander, who at that time was concurrently Chief of local Military Administration). The Kido Butyoo hands them Japanese certificates.

Malay commentary: Quote: In July of the year 2602 a graduation-ceremony was held at Sukabumi for those who passed their final examinations at the police-school. The honourable "Kido Butyoo" reviewed this party of new leaders of the police. At the end of this ceremony the honourable "Kido Butyoo" handed over the graduation papers and expressed his best wishes to those new leaders of the police. Unquote.

Sequence 2. August 1942.

Arrival of the Princes of Solo and of Jogjakarta (the Susuhunan, the Sultan, the Mangkunagoro, and the Paku Alam, respectively) at the railway station of Batavia, to be sworn in as Japanese "Ko".

Malay commentary: Quote: In August of the year 2602 a ceremony was held to install Susuhunan XI as "Solo-ko", Sultan IX as "Jokja-ko", Mangkunagoro VII as "Mangkunagaran-ko" and Prince Adipati Suryodilogo as "Paku Alaman-ko". This ceremony took place in the palace at Batavia before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, Lieutenant General Imamura. Unquote.

These four princes appear before General Imamura; Imamura gives an address; the Susuhunan, the Mangkunagoro and the Paku Alam are sworn in; they hand over documents in connection with their oath.

Sequence 3. September 1942.

Athletic Meet of the Ikatan Sport Indonesia (I.S.I.); the I.S.I. flag is hoisted; arrival of Lt. General Imamura and address given by him.

Malay commentary: Quote: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Dai Nippon Forces, Lieutenant General Imamura, arrived at the Ikeda sports grounds to witness the opening ceremony of this sports meet. Unquote.

Japanese speech of General Imamura: Quote: It is with the greatest pleasure that we have today been able to hold a general athletic meeting for all the young men of the island, when it is not half a year since Java has been conquered. Now, it is said: "A sound mind in a sound body". Unquote.

Sequence 4. 17 December 1942. Malay subtitle: Quote: New Women Teachers at Djakarta. Unquote. (Djakarta is the Japanese name for Batavia. Visit paid by Professor Ozaki, Bunkyo-kyokutyoo (Chief Education Bureau) to a normal school for women teachers at Batavia; the first Japanese-sponsored course has been completed. Among those present is Nakayama, Socmubutyoo (Chief General Affairs Department)

Malay commentary: Quote: New women teachers in Batavia. In the year 2602 for the first time a closing ceremony of a course for training female teachers, who in the future will become educators at primary schools, was held in Batavia. The honourable Colonel Nakayama and Professor Ozaki of the Educational Department were present at this ceremony, and gave advice and their best wishes to these teachers who will become the leaders of Indonesian children in this New-Java era. Unquote.

Sequence 5. 3 November 1942.

Celebration of "Meijisetsu" (Meiji-day) at Batavia, Semarang, and Sourabaya.

Malay commentary: Quote: Meiji-setsu day is one of the most important national holidays to the Japanese people, since it is the birthday anniversary of His Majesty Emperor Meiji who laid the cornerstone for the conception of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Throughout Greater East Asia, therefore, various athletic meets and physical exercises were held on that day to strengthen the spirit of young men who in the future will be the treasure and hope of the country and people. Unquote.

At Batavia: taisoo (Japanese variety of physical training) for school children. Procession of school children and junior I.S.I. members through the town, preceded by a Japanese Army Band.

Malay commentary: Quote: Look at those thousands of school children gathering at the Ikeda sports grounds under the direction of the Department of Education to take part in the commemoration ceremony and to participate in the "radio-taisoo." The brass band of the Dai Nippon Army followed by thousands of school children marches past government offices. Unquote.

Procession of school children carrying Japanese flags marches past General Imamura, standing on the steps of his palace at Batavia.

Malay commentary: Quote: School children marching past His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Dai Nippon Forces, Lieutenant General Imamura. Unquote.

At Semarang: Saikerei (formal, deep bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace) by youthful athletes during a big meet.

At Sourabaya: Procession by school children and others marching past the Japanese governor of Sourabaya; shouts of "Banzai."

Sequence 6. October 1942.

Training of Heiho (auxiliary militia).

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Batavia in October. The new Indonesian soldiers are quite different from those of the late Dutch army. When the Dutch were still in power in Indonesia our people were never given the chance to study military science thoroughly; our soldiers were merely used as cannon-fodder. Look and see how they perform their task. Unquote.

Japanese commands are heard; the Japanese flag is hoisted; Japanese physical training (taiso) is done; Japanese army regulations are being memorized in chorus:

Japanese text as spoken by the soldiers on the film:

Quote: 1. Loyalty shall be the duty of a soldier.

2. A soldier shall be courteous in his manners.

"Those who have memorized the special regulations posted at the main entrance, raise your hands."

"Here."

"Very good; you all seem to have memorized them."

"Then, SLALLT, state the regulations."

"Yes, Sir." "Those, who pass through the main gate...."

"Those who are permitted to pass through the main gate are as follows: Soldiers of the Japanese Empire, civilians in the military service; all others cannot pass except by special order." Unquote.

REL II.

Title: The New School.

First flash: "New Java" in Japanese Kana script.

Games by school children; a Japanese soldier (or teacher) plays with these children.

Japanese language instruction.

Instruction in Japanese writing (kana).

Vocational school with Japanese instructors; first a classroom, then a workshop. Synchronized hammer drill; instructions given by a Japanese in unintelligible, broken Malay.

Instruction in popular Japanese songs ("Kojo no tsuki" - The Moon over the "Old Castle") at a school for domestic training.

Military training of students; Japanese commands; Japanese goose step; wooden sticks for rifles.

REEL III.

Title: Birth of New Java.

March 1943.

Sequence 1. Kragan (East Java): Monument commemorating the Japanese landing operations in March 1942.

Malay commentary: Quote: Today is commemoration day of the surrender of the entire Dutch Army, the birthday of the new history of Greater East Asia! The Japanese people are carrying on a life and death struggle to free all the Asiatic people from the clutches of Western imperialism and to establish a new Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Indonesian people, therefore, live and die with Nippon. All the people in Java welcome this commemoration day of the inauguration of New Java with great joy. Unquote.

Sequence 2. Batavia: Meeting of Islamites.

Announcer: Quote: The Islamite community meets in "Gambir Square" to celebrate the day of the establishment of New Java. Unquote.

Address by a Mohammedan woman in Malay, saying:

Quote: During the Dutch regime, we were always behind and never took part in any occasion like today's. Never had Islamite women the opportunity as they have today to share the rejoicement of celebrating an occasion which is of great importance to society and to the people. Unquote.

Address by a Japanese so-called hadji (pilgrim to Mecca), dressed in the Indonesian style.

Japanese text: Quote: We are grateful to the great Japanese Army who respect and protect our beloved native land. We will fully co-operate with the Japanese Army until the Greater-East-Asia-war is terminated successfully.

We are convinced that all the Mohammedans in East-Asia are our comrades. Unquote.

Community prayer for ultimate victory.

Announcer (in Malay): Quote: After expressing thanks to the Japanese Army who really respected the Islam religion it was decided to support Dai Nippon continuously until victory in the Greater East Asia war will be achieved. Unquote.

Sequence 3. Opening of the Japanese Club with Shinto ceremonies in the former British Club at Batavia.

Malay commentary: Quote: Various kinds of games and exercises were held by the Japanese at the Japanese Club in Batavia. Before the opening ceremony took place Shinto ritual and prayers were held for the long life of the association. Unquote.

The Gunseikan, Major General Okazaki, participates in the Shinto ritual.

Sequence 4. Meeting at Batavia for the commemoration of the foundation of New Java. Address in Japanese by Okazaki, saying:

Quote: One year has already passed since the day of re-birth came to JAVA, and it is our greatest joy that there is no longer any trace of the three hundred years of oppression by the Netherlands, and that the fifty million native inhabitants of JAVA and all the East Asia races are engaged peacefully in construction. These, indeed, rely upon (rest of sentence unintelligible). We deem it the noble right and duty of the native inhabitants and all the East Asia races to co-operate with every effort in the military operations and Military Administration of the Empire till the dawn of accomplishment of this holy war. Banzai! Banzai! to His Majesty the Emperor! Unquote.

Malay commentary: Quote: The meaning of the speech by His Excellency Gunseikan Lieutenant General Okazaki is as follows:

I am grateful to all the Indonesian people for their assistance in building New Java together with the Japanese Army. Since the surrender of the Dutch the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has made much progress. Let us join hands to achieve victory over Britain and America for our co-prosperity. Unquote.

Sequence 5. At Jogjakarta: Dedication of a monument (a fountain) on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of New Java.

Malay commentary: Quote: On the commemoration day of the inauguration of New Java a monument was ceremonially unveiled in Jogja to commemorate the anniversary of the Japanese landing operations in Java. High Japanese officials, the "Jogja-ko" (Sultan of Jogja) and the "Paku-Alaman-ko" (Prince of Paku-Alaman) accompanied by their retinue were present at this occasion. Unquote.

Sequence 6. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief and the Gunseikan tour Java:

Malay commentary: Quote: Recently the Saiko Sikikan (Commander-in-Chief) and the Gunseikan (Chief, Military Government) made an inspection tour to Central and West-Java to study the activities of building New Java. The arrival of these prominent guests strengthened the resolution of those who were working for the establishment of New Java in their respective fields: industry, agriculture, education, etc. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: With sounds ringing high for the construction of NEW JAVA, the Supreme Commander accompanied by the Chief of Military Administration, recently made a tour visiting every area in JAVA, and personally encouraged those who are doing their bit in industry and agriculture for the sake of embattled JAVA. Unquote. Visit to the big textile factory at Garut (West Java). Inspection of the Seinendan (Youth Corps); march past under Japanese instructors in Japanese goose-step.

Sequence 7. Malang: 1 - 20 July 1943; propaganda campaign for the "extermination" of the Allies. Procession and march past the Japanese Governor by school children and representatives of various racial communities (Indonesians, Chinese, Arabs, Indians, Germans, etc.) carrying Japanese flags. Malay subtitle: Quote: Movement to crush the power of America and Britain. Unquote.

Malay commentary: Quote: A drive to crush America and Britain was held all over Java from July 1 to July 20. In Malang this movement organized a procession in which not less than 50,000 people participated, including Indonesians, Chinese, and other Asiatics. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: A campaign for the annihilation of the United States and Great Britain was staged throughout the island of Java simultaneously from July 1st to July 20th. In MALANG, a great parade of 50,000 people was held with Indonesians, Chinese and both our allied nations, the Germans and Italians, participating, and the spirit to annihilate the United States and Great Britain, both arch-enemies of Asia, was displayed. Unquote.

REEL IV.

Title: Prime Minister Tojo's Visit to Java.

Subtitle: The Allies must be crushed.

Sequence 1. 7 July 1943.

Arrival of Prime Minister Tojo at Batavia Airport; he is met by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, Harada, the Indonesian "Four-leaved Clover", the four Rulers from Central Java and many more Japanese, military and Indonesian authorities.

Malay commentary: Quote: On 7 July His Excellency Prime Minister Hideki Tojo for the first time arrived in Java. At that time a drive to destroy the power of America and Britain was held throughout Java. With a feeling of great joy and gratitude thousands of inhabitants welcome the arrival of the Prime Minister. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Prime Minister Tojo, on 7 July paid his first visit to Java which is in high spirits, convinced as it is of certain victory in the war of Greater East Asia. He is cordially welcomed by all the inhabitants. Unquote.

Sequence 2. Tojo is driven to the palace at Batavia; streets are cordoned off and only school children line the way. Further on is lined by Japanese and Indonesian officials from various Departments and other services. Police cover the public, with rifles at the ready and with their backs to the procession.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Premier Tojo drives through the streets in a motorcar. The native inhabitants welcome him with the rising sun flags in their hands. Unquote.

Arrival at the palace.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Soldiers present arms. Unquote.

Sequence 3. Subtitle (Malay): "Reception to Welcome the Distinguished Guest."

Prime Minister Tojo receives Japanese and Indonesian authorities at the palace.

Malay commentary: Quote: After a brief rest, Prime Minister Tojo soon was kind enough to receive several representatives of the people, since he was much interested in the welfare of the inhabitants of Java. To those representatives the Prime Minister expressed his gratitude for all efforts the people had shown in supporting the Japanese Army, and he hoped that the people in Java would continue with increased vigour their much appreciated assistance. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Ceremony of Attendance. The Prime Minister, who is much concerned about all the inhabitants of Java, first received the representatives in audience, and strongly encouraged them and at the same time gave them thanks for their services. Unquote.

Sequence 4. Subtitle (Malay): "Heiho Corps".

Prime Minister Tojo visits Heiho-barracks.
Inspection of anti-aircraft battery drill.

Malay commentary: Quote: When Prime Minister Tojo visited the Heiho-troops, who are brave and courageous, - because they underwent continuous and rigorous training under the supervision of the leaders of the Japanese Army - the Prime Minister followed with great attention all the activities which the Heiho performed with full vigour. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: The Heiho Force.
(Command): "Eyes Right".

The Prime Minister arrives at the stand in a motor car.

The Premier reviews.

The Premier, when visiting the Heiho Force, closely inspected the vigorous training of the Heiho under the leadership of the Japanese Army. Unquote.

Sequence 5. Subtitle (Malay): "Sekolah Rayat" (People's School)
Prime Minister visits a Primary School for Indonesians.

Malay commentary: Quote: Though Prime Minister Tojo had to attend to many duties during his visit to Java he nevertheless could find time to pay a visit to several schools, among which the first Primary School in Batavia. Since the Prime Minister is very fond of children he was extremely pleased when he heard and saw that the Indonesian children were seriously learning the Japanese language and that they were good in singing Japanese songs and performing Japanese dances. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Primary School. Children's dances and songs.

The Premier who loves young children, called at the Jakarta First Primary School in spite of pressure of other urgent business. The Premier saw their earnest study of the Japanese language, skilful Japanese songs and dances. Unquote.

Japanese children's song:

Quote: "What is the right spirit to destroy America and Britain. Let us sacrifice everything for the Sacred War". Unquote.

Taisoo (Japanese style physical training) by school children.

Tilling the soil by school children.

Sequence 6. Subtitles (Malay and Japanese): "Sacrifice Everything for this Holy War. Grand meeting at Tkada Square."
Grand meeting at Batavia to welcome Prime Minister Tojo.
Arrival of Prime Minister Tojo at the meeting.
Address of welcome by Sukarno, in Malay, in which he says:

Quote: Your Excellency, our loyalty to Dai Nippon has become more pronounced. We are more convinced that the Greater East Asia War which Dai Nippon is carrying on at present is a holy war to return Asia to the Asiatic people, to give back to the respective peoples their countries and to arrange those countries into one sphere of brotherhood and co-prosperity under the leadership of Dai Nippon. Your Excellency, once more we express our gratitude for your promise and for your visit. We stand behind you and behind Dai Nippon. We offer all our energy and power to the prosecution of the present war. Long live Dai Nippon! Down with America and Britain!

I have said, Your Excellency. Unquote.

Address by Prime Minister Tojo in Japanese, in which he says: Quote:

As the representative has just said, Indonesian, Chinese, Indian and all other inhabitants in the various areas of Greater East Asia are members of one large family. However, the United States does not have (One line unintelligible).... in Greater East Asia, prevailing since the beginning of the War.

As the leader of various countries and races in Greater East Asia, Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia to free this large family from the bonds of (one line unintelligible). I earnestly desire that you all will well comprehend the true spirit of the Empire, and cooperate under the leadership of the Army here, and concentrate politics, economics and culture to the sole cause of concluding the War of Greater East Asia, and unite all the inhabitants for the construction of a New Java and to give the fullest effort for it. Unquote.

Meanwhile a Malay version of the above is flashed on the screen:

quote: As has been said already by the people's representative, I am convinced that the Indonesians, Chinese, Indians and other peoples in the Greater East Asiatic Sphere are thoroughly aware of the necessity that they must be united in one great family. Since the outbreak of this war, the Dai Nippon Empire achieved a supreme position in Greater East Asia.

Dai Nippon is striving unceasingly with the object of liberating this big family forever

from the bondage of America, Britain and Holland. I hope that the entire Indonesian population of Java will be aware and convinced of the true aims and principles of Dai Nippon, and that they will concentrate and increase their efforts under the leadership of Dai Nippon in order to achieve the final victory in this war of Greater East Asia, while at the same time they will exert all their efforts in the field of government, economy and culture, and work for the realization of the ideals of building a New Java. Unquote.

Led by Sukarno, the audience shouts: "Tennoo Heika Banzai banzai, banzai!" (Banzai, banzai for the Emperor).

At the end the following slogan is flashed in Malay and Japanese:

"Beware of enemy spies".

REEL V

Sequence 1. Subtitle (Malay) - "Opening of the Second Session of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In in Java".

January 1944.

Second Session of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In (Central Advisory Council for Java); opening of the session on 30 January 1944. The "Gibyoo" (Head of the Council), Sukarno, is seated next to the Japanese Kyokuboo (Head of the Office).

Malay commentary. Quote: In order to intensify further the war efforts in Java to meet the present war situation which daily increase in fury, an opening ceremony for the second session of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In was held on 30 January, attended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Unquote.

Japanese commentary. Quote: The 2nd meeting of the Central Advisory Council was solemnly opened on January 30th, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, to deliberate on the attitude of Java in regard to decisive victory in coping with the present critical war situation. Then, after five days of deliberation, through the active will of all the members, the following policy was unanimously decided upon: first: The practical measures for strengthening the defence by the people. Second: The practical measures for the increase of food production. Unquote.

During the following days motions were put to the vote by a show of hands. These motions were drafted by various Committees in reply to questions put to the Council by the Commander-in-Chief.

Malay commentary. Quote: Thanks to the great efforts made by members of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In, a speedy reply could be given to questions put by the Commander-in-Chief. The questions firstly dealt with the strengthening of national defence and secondly with increase of food production. Unquote.

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Sukarno, in his capacity of Head of the Council, leads the vote, and says in Malay:

Quote: ... gentlemen, in connection with the proposal suggested by the fourth special committee, I beg those who give their approval to stand up. Thank you.

Gentlemen, there is not even one member who does not stand up so that I may say the entire Tyuuoo Sangi-In approves the proposal by the fourth committee to be the legitimate reply of the Tyuuoo Sangi-In to the second question put by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. Unquote.

Sequence 2. Subtitle (Malay): "Presenting of colours to the Corps for the Defence of the Fatherland in Java."

The Commander-in-Chief presents colours to the Corps for the defence of the Fatherland at Batavia.

Malay commentary: Quote: Gracious banners, symbols of prosperity and justice, were awarded to units of the National Defence Army. After this ceremony of bestowing banners was over, units of the National Defence Army, carrying their newly received war-banners, staged a march past the Commander-in-Chief and the Gunseikan. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: A battle flag glittering with honour and justice was presented to the Java Defence Volunteer Corps on February 8th. With the glamorous great flag in the fore, our Volunteers triumphantly marched past the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief. Unquote.

Sequence 3. Subtitle (Malay): "Progress made by the Asiatic people."

8 January 1944.

The Gunseikan reads the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation establishing the Djawa Hookoo Kai (Corporation for Communal Service).

Malay commentary. quote: On January 8 a decree by the Commander-in-Chief concerning the establishment of a new "Corporation for Communal Services" was made public. This new organization seeks to strengthen the spirit of the 50 million people in Java by uniting all power, rendering spiritual and material assistance, cultivating feeling of brotherhood, and by doing practical works. With these efforts, the power of the entire population in Java would be incorporated in the fighting strength to obtain final victory in the interest of Greater East Asia in general, and for the establishment of New Java in particular. Unquote.

Japanese commentary. quote: An instruction was issued on the 8th January, with regard to the establishment of the Hookoo Kai, which aims at striving for the accomplishment of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of a New Java with the all-out effort of the 50,000,000 people of Java. Unquote.

Sequences 4 to 8 inclusive illustrate the objectives of the Java Hookoo Kai.

Sequence 4. High School students exercise Kinroo-hooshi (voluntary labour).

Sequence 5. At Solo the Sultan and his consort lead in the planting of cotton. The consort of the Prince of Mangkunegoro leads the people in the planting of rice.

Malay commentary. quote: To forget one's own interest means to give up the idea of making profit for oneself and to cast off one's individualistic attitude. In an effort to practice this, the people of the Sultanate of Solo are exerting themselves, following the example given by their Sultan and the Prince of Mangkunegoro, who started the activities. Unquote.

Japanese commentary. quote: Stalwart figures of the people of Java can be seen sacrificing themselves in labour services with the Sultans of SOLO and of MANGKUNEGORO in the lead. Unquote.

At Bandoeng Japanese and Indonesian authorities (among them the Japanese Governor and the Indonesian Mayor) set an example in voluntary labour: fallow ground is tilled.

High School students similarly carry on voluntary digging. Chinese and Arab parties participate in these activities. (The Arab party carries a banner inscribed in Malay: "Group of Arab Labour Volunteers"). Students are cleaning up an aerodrome.

Sequence 6. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief and the Gunseikan visit a meeting called by the Tonari Gumi. The chief of the Tonari Gumi delivered an address. The meeting place is marked by a signboard "Kumityoo 6," which means "Head of the 6th Neighbors' Association."

Malay commentary. Quote: All strength can be united by a feeling of brotherhood, even though there are various races. The present war is a total war, therefore what is most necessary is the uniting of the strength of the entire people.

In Java, Tonari Gumi or neighbors' associations have been established, which have made the nucleus of the strength of the whole nation.

On January 11 the Commander-in-Chief, the Gunseikan and the Governors of several provinces paid a visit to a Neighbours' Association in Batavia to witness the association carrying on air defence drill, and general work or "jokai". Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: Harmony among people is the most important thing in time of total war. The system of TONARI GUMI (Neighbours' Associations) was established recently in Java, and on the 17th, the Commander-in-Chief and the Governors of all Residencies visited a model TONARI GUMI in JAKARTA (BATAVIA) and inspected the condition of their regular meetings, their cooperative activities and their anti-airraid training. Unquote.

The same authorities pay a visit to a field where hundreds of people are planting corn.

An air defence drill, held by the Keiboodan, is inspected.

Sequence 7. During a meeting of villagers somewhere up-country, propaganda is being made for increased production of food crops and for delivery of the produce to the Japanese Military Government.

Malay commentary: Quote: The spirit of "Service to the Public" will be transformed into fighting strength, such as for instance to increase agricultural produce and to deliver this to the authorities concerned for the common interest. To achieve final victory as early as possible we must at present produce daily necessities with our own strength. To hasten the delivery and to increase the production of food stuff several gatherings and meetings were held. The way to increase agricultural production is not only by cultivating new area but also by improving the methods of planting in rice-fields and gardens. Unquote.

A Japanese shows students how to plant rice.

Malay commentary: Quote: These are places in which Japanese agricultural technics are being applied. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote: The spirit of Public Service, which consists of sacrifice, harmony and practical work, will be our fighting strength

in increased production, delivery of products to the government, and defence. A villagers' mass meeting was held for the delivery of rice to the government and Japanese ways of farming were introduced further to increase the crops from cultivated lands. Unquote.

Sequence 8. Training of Keibooden (Village Guard), Seinendan (Youth Corps), and Volunteer Corps (with wooden rifles).

Malay commentary. Quote: At present the Keibooden, the Seinendan, and the Volunteer Corps in Java are engaged in rigid physical and spiritual training. Unquote.

Japanese commentary. Quote: In JAVA, the Defence Corps, the Youth Corps, and the Defence Volunteer Corps are carrying on serious training. Unquote.

The Volunteer Corps parades through Batavia, singing the "Crush America and Britain" song.

Malay commentary. Quote: Our enemies America and Britain have recently started a life and death counter-offensive. We on our side should be prepared to meet this counter-offensive by uniting the strength of the entire population in the south so as completely to defeat our enemies' intention. Unquote.

Japanese commentary. Quote: If the enemy is desperate, we are also desperate. Thus, all the inhabitants in the southern Sphere march on in perfect unity for the accomplishment of this Holy War. Unquote.

REEL VI

Title: Celebration of the second
anniversary of the Foundation
of New Java.

March 1944.

Sequence 1.

5 March 1944.

Commemoration of the fall of Batavia; triumphant
arches, night fair, etc..

Malay commentary: Quote. Starting
on the 5th of March as the anniversary
of the fall of Batavia, and lasting
for six days, various festivities were
held throughout Java to celebrate
the foundation of New Java by all the
people who exerted themselves both in
matters concerning the defence of the
home-land and in matters concerning
the increase of the war-effort. On
the 7th of March the Mohammedans
conducted a prayer-ceremony for the
achievement of final victory by our
side. Unquote. Japanese commentary:
Quote. The key to the Enemy's Capital,
BATAVIA. Unquote.

7 March 1944.

A meeting of Mohammedans is held in a mosque at
Batavia and is addressed by a Japanese. On a
schoolboard outside is written in Malay:

"Ceremonial Prayer by Moslems for the ultimate
victory, Tuesday, 7 March 2604, 10 o'clock a.m."

Sequence 2.

Subtitle (Malay): "First mass meeting of the
Java Pookoo Kai at Batavia."

9 March 1944.

Malay commentary: Quote. The foundation of the "Jawa Pookoo Kai" (Corporation for Communal Services in Java) preparations for which have been under way following the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief on January the 8th of this year, has already been materialized on the 1st of March. This fact will be recorded in gilded letters in the history of Indonesia. On the 9th of March, this newly organized "Jawa Pookoo Kai" was able to hold its first grand meeting in Batavia. With the formation of this new organization, leadership over the people of Java comprising 50 million people, who are all convinced of certain victory, can be strengthened now that the war is increasing in violence; and in this way a vigorous and flexible movement utilizing the people's services can be organized. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote. The Java Pookoo Kai, which had been in a stage preparatory to establishment in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's instructions of January 8th, made its historical appearance on March 1st, and held its first central meeting in Jakarta, Batavia, on the 9th.

A position of certain victory has thus been established for the fifty million inhabitants of Java to rise against the enemy in the severe and decisive battle, and the Hookoo Kai is expected to carry on energetic activities. Unquote.

At Garbir Square, Batavia, the various sections of the population - including the Japanese - , the various corporations (such as the Medical Corporation), Keibodan (Village Guards), Seinenendan (Youth Corps), students, semi-military organizations and officials of various Departments are paraded in military formations. Sukarno gives an address in Malay, in which he says:

Quote. ...no racial discrimination and no discrimination towards work (and labour), so that the entire population of Java will be united in brotherhood in order that the final victory in this holy war will soon be achieved. Unquote.

Shots of Indonesians, Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, women, Germans and Italians. Shots of various persons giving addresses.

Sequence 3. November 1944.

Sumatra: Installation of the Volunteer Corps on 14 February, 1944, at Padang. An oath is being taken.

Malay commentary: Quote. The desire to defend the home-land is growing in strength in Sumatra as well. On the

14th of February, a ceremony for the enrollment of members of the Volunteer Corps was held at Padang for the first time. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote. An ardent spirit for defence has also risen in Sumatra. The First Enlistment Ceremony for the Volunteer Corps was held in Padang on February 14th. Unquote.

Sequence 4. Spring of 1945. Subtitle: Takeyari Jutsu (Use of Bamboo Spear).

Propeganda picture for the manufacture of bamboo spears and how to use them.

This sequence is accompanied by classical Javanese war dance music.

Malay commentary: Quote. The use of the bamboo spear. This film is primarily meant to demonstrate the way to use the bamboo spear in actual combat. Since olden times the bamboo spear was used in Indonesia to beat off attacks by foreign invaders. As the bamboo spear was prohibited as a weapon during the Dutch time, its use was discontinued and only in the art of "penchek" (kind of fighting-technique) one still finds its remnants. Penchek however was generally looked upon as mere play, so that it is not suitable for actual fighting. At present, the spirit of penchek, the knowledge of the bamboo spear, and the

use of the bayonet in the Japanese way are introduced into Indonesian penchak so that it can be practiced by everybody. Unquote.

Malay Subtitles:

"Method of making the takyeri."

"How to use the takyeri."

"How to stab with the takyeri, while standing fast"

This demonstration is given by a Japanese, ending in an attack on dummies, accompanied by wild shouts. Same technique is then demonstrated by several Indonesian youths.

Sequence 5. 28 May 1945.

Installation of the Committee for the Study of Preparations for Independence.

In front of the building of the former People's Council the Indonesian flag is hoisted alongside the Japanese flag which is already flying. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief, a great number of Japanese officials, and the Japanese and Indonesian members of the new Committee are present.

Malay commentary: Quote: The Committee for the Study of Preparations for Independence has the sacred and very difficult task of conducting basic studies of important matters, drafts and investigations, in preparation for the founding of the Indonesian Nation, and has started its activities on the 28th of May. Unquote.

Japanese commentary: Quote. Under the shadow of the grave and decisive war between Japan and the U.S.A., the Committee for the Study of Preparations for Indonesian Independence made a colourful start on May 28th.

At the grand meeting, the Commander-in-Chief delivered an address to all the members of the Committee. Unquote. Authorities salute the hoisting of the Indonesian flag. Picture next shows the Japanese Commander-in-Chief delivering an address in the Committee room.

Malay commentary: Quote. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Committee's activities, it pleased His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to address the members of the Committee, as follows:

"The independence of Indonesia has long been cherished by the Dai Nippon Empire and is one of the aims of Dai Nippon in this holy war. Today, in this hall the first step has been taken in the task of the Committee for the Study of Preparations for the Indonesian Independence. I have the greatest expectations of this Committee. You members must exert yourselves to fulfill your sacred duty for the foundation of an independent Indonesian Nation." Unquote.

Address in Japanese by the Commander-in-Chief:

Quote. "The independence of Indonesia has been the long-cherished wish of the Japanese Empire and it is also one of the aims of this Holy War. On inaugurating the Committee for the Study of Preparations for Indonesian Independence here today, I express great expectations of the Committee. All the committee-members will make their greatest efforts for the establishment of the State of Indonesia!" Unquote.

Meanwhile the picture shows shots of personalities attending, among them Sukarno, the six Japanese special members of the Committee, etc. The Chairman is escorted to the front and bows to the Commander-in-Chief. He then takes the oath on behalf of the Committee.

Malay commentary: Quote. In response to the address of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable Dr. Rajiman Wedyadiningrat, on behalf of all the members took the oath. Unquote.

The oath (in Malay):

Quote. I, Rajiman Wedyadiningrat, Dokuritu Zumbi Tyoosakai kaityoo (Chairman of the Committee for the Study of Preparations for Independence), on behalf of all members swear to exert all our energy and our

intellect in our work so as to come up to the expectations of the Dai Nippon Military Administration and the Indonesian people. Unquote

Sequence 6. The Pancho Dharma (the Five Principles of the Japanese-sponsored nationalist movement) are read by an Indonesian. As it is being read, the text is flashed on the screen, in Malay:

Quote: The Essence.

1. In this Greater East Asia War we are one in life and death with Dai Nippon.
2. We build an independent Indonesian State as a member in the family sphere of Greater East Asia.
3. We endeavour to keep up and improve our civilization and culture.
4. We serve our country and people with all sincerity and we believe in God.
5. We strive for world-peace in accordance with the principles of "Pekoo-Itiu." Unquote.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Misao Ebinara, hereby certify that I am officially connect with the International Prosecution Section in the capacity of a proofreader and stenographer in the Ditto Section of the Document Division, that I am thoroughly conversant with the Japanese language, and that in said capacity I have made the attached true record to the best of my ability of the title and text in Japanese as well as of the spoken word in Japanese of six cinematographical films (newsreels), marked I up to VI. Signed at Tokyo on this fourth day of December 1946.

Signed: Misao Ebinara.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Raden Soewanto, LL.D., hereby certify that I am officially connected with the International Prosecution Section in the capacity of a translator in the Language Section, that I am thoroughly conversant with the Malay and English languages, and that in said capacity I have made a true record to the best of my ability of the titles and text in Malay as well as of the spoken word in Malay of six cinematographical films (newsreels), marked I up to VI. And I further certify that those portions, marked in the attached English document, I.P.S. No. 2760, as "Malay Commentary", "Malay title", etc. are a true and correct translation of corresponding title, text and speech of said cinematographical films.

Signed at Tokyo on this fourth day of December 1946.

Signed: Soewanto.
